A CHILD AGAIN.

Semotimes 'mid the rush of business Comes a pause of verifity cares. Caused by scenes whose touching pathos Stir the heart deeps unawares.

For some part of God's grand nature Lives beheath our care and strike— Once remove the worldly rubbish And it springs to sudden life. Weary workmen, homewar! thronging, Filled the ear to overflow:

Through the door an aged veteran Came with feeble steps and slow. Down the aisle the brisk conductor Passed along, collecting fare. "How much?" asked the old man, faintly, Brushing back his snow-white bair.

Six for adults, three for children." Slowly pass the frembling hands. Through his pockets, searching vainly For the sum his ride demands.

Just three cents for all his searching. In his pains he spreads them out. "Can't I ride for these?" he fulters, Haif in hope and haif in doubt.

"Ones a man and twice a child, sir, Life for me is on the wans. And I think 'twill be no harm, sir, For I am a child again."

Through each heart a generous impulse Swept away the worldly dress, Entertaining something better Than life's buser gain and loss.

Some one passed the har in silence, Thinking of life sephine ands. There with due recoping and reversure
Filled the full man & trembling hands.

-Rese Hartwelt Thomps, in Introd Free Press.

MADE OR MARRED.

BY JESSEE THTRESCIPLE Author of "Int of Three." "Probation," "The Willseds, Ltc. CHAPTER L.

LAWRENCE STREET. omnibuses came thundering past: one view. In the northwest of England there is a certain greatesty, which, to serve my purpose, I may call Irkford. Though far from being a second London, it has a cosmopolitan character, which someaudible of a street-piano, frantically performing an air with variations from that select repertory of popular melo-dies, "La Fille de Madame Angot." ow sets it apart from other provincial towns and cities. It is pre-eminently a great manufacturing center, but its numerous other branches of commerce have drawn to it merchants of almost every kind, and of all nations; and "Jews, Turks, Infidels and Heretics," Several carts and a large van hurried up and down the street. The musical taking the words in their broadest sense, may be daily encountered, either of its large and numerous suburbs. Greeks also, French, and great abundance of Germans—it would be difficult to find the nationality which had not contributed at least a few specimens to the population of this great, dingy city. Naturally, in so large a center of wealth and commerce, all sorts and conditions of men fourish, or the reverse, ac ording to their circumstances or capacities from the merchant prince, with his house like a paince, down the population of smaller capital. in the streets of the city itself, or in any with his house like a paince, down through every grade of smaller capital-ist, assistant, clerk, employe, till we come to factory hands, artisans, "regues and vagabonds," miscellaneous give him money to depart and cease to lacerate their ears.

"Jove" That fellow has found us and professions, good, bad and indifferent—in the great city there is place for some of all, and they are all o be found there; high and low jogging great characteristics of the Irkford people—one and all, from the merchant prince at the top of the ladder to the legger at the bottom, so busy that it were the stay here. Sometimes, Massey, I wonder that you mann. stay here: there is as great a row now and then as in the middle of the town on a market-day."
"I stay because it's convenient for the eems as if a hundred years would scarce suffice in which for them to ac-

they dash against each other, recognize ginning each other with a kind of shock; begin off the off the remainder of the trill to talk very rapidly, both at once, each genebully edging away from the other, until at last the slightly-ele-ped fingers end of the variation in one wild burst upon the enraptured ears of the listen-Cab coming. Organ man doesn't slowly separate; one man's finger-tip see it—going to be ron over, "continued Philip Massey, who lodged at this partouches the inger-tip of the other man, and with a short nest, they may be heard severally mattering "Morning!" ticular house in Lawrence street, and whose friend had been dining with him. in an absent manner, after which any one can see them tearing up and down the threnged-out streets, with almost impossible hast, as if grudging that "Let him," said Hermann Berghaus, just concluded. Such things is these take place during the hours of toil—the

bands have ceased to work, when the

Con. ast. of one kind or another.

e rich or very well-to-do live.

It is a town surrounded on all sides

ably off, but whom no one would accese

of having a superfluity of wealth. There

are yet others, to walk or drive through

Behind the trees on either side the

rather glad if he were. But the organ-grinder had just discovered his danger. He managed to escape as it were from out the very jaws of the cab horses, swearing and business hours. After the factory cating a rapid retreat, and the vehicle warehouses and offices are closed, and pulled up at the little iron gate of the city streets were somewhat I so next house.
"Lodgers," said Philip Massey, puffgrowded, then, it would seem, Irkford,

"I don't care I'd be

down to work again with what spirit she might. The wind, oddly enough, for it was May, was blowing from the

southwest instead of from the north-

ings lowly at his eigar, and turning his head just sufficiently to enable him to young and old, rich and poor, has some sure to devote to amusement, relaxaobserve the proceedings of the calman and his passengers. Lodgers, lodgers everywhere, and not——" by suburbs. There are certain regions built over with handsome houses, stand-"Lodgers!" repeated Hermann. ing back from the read, where none but

dreamily: "more lodgers! Tell me not in mournful numbers ..." "Girls," put in Massey, in the same lazy, undisturbed voice. is the second-class kind of suburb, the inhabitants of which may be comfort-

winter: so hopelessly bleak and gray in a pand leaned over the back of his winter; every little house in every long cow is so inevitably inhabited, and be originally over with children; the green-in marked contrast above the darker of pastors and masters. He had relative to the grass roots and all creeping vines. Strawberry plants that of pastors and masters. He had relative to the grass roots and all creeping vines. Strawberry plants that had relative to the grass roots and all creeping vines. Strawberry plants that had relative to the grass roots and all creeping vines.

that I would lead you—a street in whose adornes one would think there ought to be happiness, since in it live, to quote from the geographical primer of youth, no ever rich, and no extrengely poor." but chiefly those who are neither one not the other—it is strictly a middle-blass street. Lawrence street was it ame: it was rather long, and possessed the attraction of a bend about midway it is length. The houses below the bend were smaller and meaner than those shove it. This upper end of Lawrence street enjoyed several advantages over the lower one, including a row of horse-chestmuts on either side the road, which at time I speak of, were, though stunted in size, and occasionally misshapen, just beginning to burst into an exquisite network of dazzling, yellow green young buds and leaves. It was the beginning of May; these buds and leaves were as yet too young to have been smirched by the dust which whirled up from the pussing carts and omnibuses. Politic in would arrive soon snough; at present the green was as fresh and vernal as if, instead of being the proper of the care in the cab, and instead of being the proper in hand, waiting with the cabman and maid-seven and maid-seven and minibase politic in the luggage. Here back was it made to young buds the cabman and maid-seven and maid-seven and it was both beautiful and striking—slight, pale and dark, with fine, yet intensely clear outlines—outlines which a cavalier might have been disposed to call too clear, too fine—outlines—outlines which a cavalier might have been disposed to call too clear, too fine—outlines which a series of advances to successively better streets and use to street the term of the delicate lips was very sweet. A gausy veil was thrown back over her bonnet, so that her face seemed set In a soft, black framework, wondrously because. It is the enough: at present the green was as fresh and vernal as if, instead of being planted down a busy street, they had been deep in woody dells, miles away and the nameless something as well which no natural grace can give, but only the habit of life with refined persons—the something which discovers

the well-bred lady. She stood quite still until the cabman returned, and then she asked him what

Behind the trees on either side the street was, of course, a row of houses. They were moderately sized, modest-looking houses, with stuccoed fronts which had long been of a dirty gray in solor. They looked and were thinly built. The blinds appeared nearly all afflicted with some infirmity, generally constitutional, and, as a rule, taking the form of a rooted tendency to "draw up crooked," and hang with a rakish, slanting appearance at the top of the sindow.

She stood quite still until the cabman returned, and then she asked him what his fare was.

Philip's sitting-room window was open, and he and his friend heard distinctly all that passed. She spoke in a soft, pure voice, with an accent that was like music in its perfect refinement, but highly polished and cultivated. That accent struck with almost a thrill upon one pair of ears, which were sensitive to melodious sounds, and accustomed The houses had hay-windows, at least to the broad provincialisms of Irkford

"Three-and-six, miss, if you please," had bay-windows. In front of it was a

remarkably small strip of garden, with a little red-tiled walk leading up to the front door. The doors of the houses were placed in twos, side by side—an advantage, no doubt, to the postman and the tradesman, who rang both bells at once, and transacted their business with two establishments simple research."

"Three-and-six misa, if you please," "Three-and-sixpense!" she repeated, pausing ere she sought in her purse the sum, and speaking with surprise. "Three-and-sixpense for that short distance? I think you must be mistaken."

"From the Northwestern Station, with two establishments simultaneously, but, as some of the heads of those estabmiss; two fares, three boxes and parcels! I ain't mistaken, I think-not

cels! I ain't mistaken, I think—not much."

The persons who had to live in them. I merely wish to insist on the fact that living in Lawrence street was like living in one great house; everything which was done in one house being distinctly audible to the persons who lived in the she replied, as she looked for the sum next. There was no hiding one's light required, "but it really seems to

here, either literally or metaphorically, yet it was a very popular place of resi-dence, and the houses in it were rarely "Ask those 'ere gen'lemen, miss.
They'll tell you," said the cabman, af
fably, as he pocketed the fare, and
pointed toward the window in which empty, and snapped up again if they were vacated, almost before there was time for the new whitewash to dry.

ney were sitting.

Naturally, she turned with a swift, The evening was warm and pleasant. It was Friday in the week that follows Whitweek. Irkford had just had her surprised movement, before either Phil-ip or Hermann had time to draw back. great annual holiday, and was settling She saw their intent visages, and they saw a pale, delicate face, still more beautiful when fully viewed than it profile. A pair of liquid, deep blue eyes; long, wavy, dark hair, parted in east. One of the baywindows on the ground floor of one of the stucco-front-ed houses was open, and in the emheavy masses from a low white fore-head, a forehead as low and danger-ously beautiful as that of the Towneley brasure sat two young men, with a lit-tle table between them on which stood prise, half recoil upon the face; an excoffee cups and a cigar box. They sat pression which soon resolved itself into in easy chairs, one in either corner of one of haughty astonishment, as she the window, and there had been a long realized that the two faces she saw were silence between them. In fact, there intently gazing at her, must have been

seemed to have been let loose. Two the little red-tiled walk, and was lost to

up and one down the street; as soon as the din they occasioned had somewhat dark face deeply flushed, his eyebrow; subsided, the strains became distinctly meeting in a frown.

meeting in a frown.

"What an ass you are, Berghaus, to come poking behind me! What must she have thought!" he exclaimed, in a voice deep with annoyance.
"It was that confounded, meddling fool of a cabman. I'd like uncommon-ly well to give him a hiding!" said Her-

instruction which had so suddenly appeared upon the scene was being advanced slowly and steadily toward the window at which the two young men window at which the swarthy-looking soi distant Italian who turned the face, as he plunged his hands into his handle of the instrument had not perpockets, and strode about the room-

soon wish her—somewhere."
"You ass!" was all his friend said, planting himself in a chair, in the darkest and remotest corner of the room. out, and is making straight for us,"
observed the elder of the two young
men, who had a dark, handsome, resopictor of picue in his tones.

picion of picue in his tones.

"Pretty fools we must both have looked!" Philip continued to mutter to imself, "and so beastly rude, too.

CHAPTER IL. " WHAT IS SUCCESS?"

The two young men turned out of Lawrence street, to go to the house of Hermann's father. There is a saying floating dimly about somewhere, to the effect that "a man is known, or may be known, by his friends." There is be known, by his friends. There an air of sapience about the saying, but it may be doubted whether it conbut it may be doubted whether it. The tains much meaning in reality. The circumstances which help to force a man in the choice of his friends and as sociates ought also to be taken into con-sideration. If, for instance, the char-

sands of young men living in the city-strictly and entirely of the middle class. He came of no particular family, and had no particular fortune. His father was a large yeoman farmer, of good estate, residing near the scaport of taught as other applications of the ot in mournful numbers—

"Girls," put in Massey, in the same position in life was, so far as one could judge, a tolerably secure, if not a brilliant one. He was employed in an exdegree more of animation. "That's a tensive firm of civil engineers and sur-lot better than if they had been fellows. veyors in the city of Irkford.e If h which gives one a sense of melancholy—so encloses are their long aniform treets, so exact v alike the interminable rows of small bousers so portentially similar the organ grinder and the might rise in time to make with the street plane; the blind beggar with the dog: the "very poor but accomplisation of the cards also, though more remote, was the possibility that he might linger in his present position for an indefinite number of years, rissmall sin liar the organ-grigder and the man with the street piano; the blind hogger with the dog: the "very poor but scrupulously honest" mendicants who perambulate them, singing some of their mournful hymns, or yet more ingubrious come songs. There are so monotonous, so dingily hot in summer; so hopeless's bleak and gray in winter; every little house in every long in winter; every little house in every long on the solution of the land over the back of his friend's chair, his fair, good-natured cow is so inevitably inhabited, and traits of Philip Massey.

Thus placed, they surveyed the new next-door lodgers, or rather, that one of them whose appearance had called forth that I would lead you—a street in whose appearance had called forth a married and settled in homes of their own—one, the youngest, and his favorance happiness, since in it live, to quote from the geographical primer of youth.

Thus placed, they surveyed the new next-door lodgers, or rather, that one of them whose appearance had called forth that "Ah" from Philip's usually laconical lips.

She had just got out of the cab, and was standing, purse in hand, waiting sons cared to follow the calling of his

—In the whole Russian empire of nearly 100,000,000 persons there are only 776 journals and periodicals of all kinds. Eighty-two of these are gov-ernment gazettes and forty-four are organs of the official ecclesiastical au-

-A Modesto (Cal.) man attempted to eat five dozen of eggs on a wager, and had succeeded in eating three dozen and three when his friends dissuaded en and three when his friends dissuaded him from further effort. He still be-lieves he could have accomplished the

—A Boston man, who had been in Cal fornia thirty-four years, had to show his broken toe to identify him self to his relatives .- Boston Post.

-American toys are in demand in all parts of the world.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN. -An Indiana gardener puts moles

among his strawberry vines so that they may catch the grubs. A very pretty and most easily made ap robe for the small child's sleigh, is nade of a square of honey-comb flau-bel. Make a border around this with iplit or single zephyr, about one finger leep, crochet a handsome scollop on the Mge. The entire border to be crocheted

course. - Troy Times -We have had hens which ate the needs of red-peppers and also pecked a the skins. But in order to have fowls get pepper it is best to put it in their rooked feed. We use both black and red, sometimes in thick milk, which hey love, and for which they lay eggs. Put a little salt in chicken feed.—N. Y.

-To cure a dog that howls: We know of no means but the whip. If this is applied liberally and judiciously your dog will soon learn that it's for his own good to keep quiet. The punishment must not be applied at random, but should be so connected with the act of howling that the dog will not be mistaken as to its cause.—American Field

-As a test for impure air take a pint bottle full of water into the room to be examined, and pour out the water. The bottle then is, of course, filled with the air of the room. Then put in a spoon ful or so of lime-water and shake it. I the lime-water remains clear the air is fit to breathe, but if the lime water be comes milky there is too much earbonic was a bill altogether; as it happened, no children were screaming in the immediate vicinity of the gate; it was nearly a quarter of an hour since the manufacture of an hour since the cool, unruffled voice. "Good-even —Plum Pudding: Chop, if possible,

last omnibus had passed, and during that time no vehicle had gone by.

But suddenly the silence was broken. There arose a clamor which grew into a roar. All at once Pandemonium seemed to have been let loose. Two suet, one pound of bread crumbs, a quarter of a pound of sugar, a little spice and a pinch of salt; put in sufficient new milk to make the mixture stiff, butter a basin, put in the pudding, and boil for six hours. This quantity will make a large pudding. Western

-A nice breakfast for one who is not squal to hearty fare is made of toast and eggs prepared in this way: Put r lump of butter in a saucepan, and then frop three eggs into it, stir briskly and constantly, so that the eggs will be smooth and not lumpy. Have two thin cices of buttered toast ready, and when the eggs are done lay them on one piece of the toast and lay the other lightly over it; do not crowd it down and make over it; do not crowd it down and make egg run over the edge of the toast .--

Education for the Farm.

When we consider the immense numthat belong to the agricultural class n this country and the fact that threeourths of all our exports are agricultiral products, and that our prosperity is a nation is so intimately connected with its agriculture, it is surprising that no better system has been devised for the education of this great class-the very foundation of our national wealth. The farmer's occupation leads to regular habits and steady industry; but anlike those engaged in mechanical and mercantile pursuits, who are mostly located in towns, and are brought into close business and social relations, the

"Well, shall we go out?" said Her- farmers are scattered over the country, "To the cricket-field. Or—I believe the girls said they were going to play croquet to night. Come to our place, and let's see what they are doing." farmers are scattered over the country, as the calves become older. In all arti-and have little daily intercourse with another in the street; too busy, it almost seems, to pause and speak to a friend whem they may meet; for if you will take the trouble, and be so frivelously careless of your ting as to watch the meeting of two acquaintances in the didn't suit me in every respect, I'd go, "replied he, fixing his eyes on the grinning owner of the piano, who, he-

in their processes or modes of enliure Of all the great labor-saving machinery introduced into agriculture during the last forty years, not two per cent. or it has been engaged upon the farm, but has been invented and adapted to its work by amateur farmers, or by outsiders who have observed the need of such helps in

farm operations. The farmer, therefore, sorely needsome stimulant to cause him to use his brain as well as his hands. He should anderstand the principles that underlies his practice. He ought to be an acurate observer, and this would make him a discoverer. He should experi-ment, and carefully note and compare from the fact that Hermann Berghaus was his greatest friend, or, at least, his greatest intimate, the result would have been a very garbled, one-sided view of him and his individuality.

The handreds even thought subjection to order and reasonable into subjection to order and reasonable into subjection to order and reasonable. into subjection to order and reasonable cortainty. This is why there is so little definitely settled in agricultural practice. Yet we know that agriculture is as capable of being reduced to system and order, and as capable of being

> natural sciences.
> All will admit that farmers' some should be taught, at least, the rudi ments of the sciences that underlie agriculture; but where shall this scien-tific education begin? There is really but one place where this instruction an be given, and that is in the common schools.—National Live Stock

snow, come out in the spring fresh and green, even though they have not been

The snow not only protects the vegetation which it covers up, by shelter-ing it from the cold winds and sudden changes of weather, but it prevents the frequent freezing and thawing of the newly imported poplins are scarcely to be distinguished from some of the thick, rich-ribbed ottoman silks which are so ground, which is so destructive to small roots that are near the surface, and which are often lifted entirely attractive, but wear so badly. The makers of the new Irish poplins have, while retaining the desired quantity of out of the ground by the action of the frost. When the land lays open and exposed all winter, it not only durability, succeeded in imparting a beautiful sheen to the surface, and by rendering the material soft and flexible, posed all winter, it not only in tires e grass and small plants, but it injurethe land itself, by blowing away the liner particles of decayed vegetation the requirements of present fashion for graceful bouffant drapings are fully met. The latest high art tints are shown as well as the time seasoned colors of golden fawn, gray, mauve, and silves with actions and silves with action of the season and silves with action of the season actions are silves with action of the season actions are season actions as the season action of the from the surface, and when thus exposed, there is a chance for the frost to inter the ground to a depth of several eet, thus cooling the earth to a great depth, requiring many warm days in the spring to thaw it out, and warm it in For bridal dresses, where for the up sufficient to start vegetation; but sake of prejudice or economy white when a deep snow covers the land until ap sufficient to start vegetation; but when a deep snow covers the land until spring opens, as soon as the snow melts, the ground being free from frost, will soon be in a condition to cultivate, and for plants to grow.

As rule, the ground treestand and the same of prejudice or economy white satin is dispensed with, white poplin is exquisite, and really more becoming: another thing in its favor being that if at any time desired it can when soiled be dyed any desirable color.

and for plants to grow.

As a rule, the season comes forward carlier when the ground has been covered with snow the entire winner than it does when there has been but little snow. In our climate, no doub, it is best to have plenty of snow, and have I lay on the ground during the period of cold weather. This year we have started with a good covering of snow should it be repleuished as fast as needed to keep the land covered we may ook for good crops of grass next season and a spring that will be favorable for planting farm-crops; keeping this fin view we can dig our paths with more theerfulness, and resort to rubber boots to keep the snow out, with a feeling that there is a bright side to a snow-storm, without resorting to merry sleigh parties, or mingling with the jolly coasters—Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Calves.

It either pays to raise calves, or else our live stock business is not as productive of the aggregate profits as we are wont to claim. If a calf can not be raised at a profit—which some claim—then somebody is losing, for somebody must raise the calves. That it is profitable is well enough attested by those who practice it. Men who are close figurers in their business find the raising of calves sufficiently prefitable traising of calves sufficiently prefitable to make it satisfactory. Where an opposite opinion prevails there are two reasons for it; either the milk is esteemed so valuable—a part of the too common short-sighted policy which looks wholly to immediate gains—that the owner of the cow can not even as much as permit the few days during which it is absolutely unfit for human food to pass without using it, or else there is an utter neglect to consider the raising of the capital of the Capital of a diminutive boat I sailed off the waters blue to her abode for the purpose of paying her my respects. As we approached the rock an immetrise nization, with head and pays like a lion and s roar like far-off thunder, came to its extreme verge and disputed our latiting. He was entirely successful until the heroine appeared, and locked him up in an outhouse. She then invited me into the little house on the top of which rests the beacon-light which has for so many years warned the analysis of the capital of the capital of the old hight-house which was tended for many trens of the distribution was tended for many trens of the waters of Newport, Lyme Rock rises out of the waters of Newport, Lyme Rock rises out of the waters of Newport, Lyme Rock rises out of the waters of Newport, Lyme Rock rises out of the waters of Newport, Lyme Rock rises out of the waters of Newport, Lyme Rock rises out of the waters of Newport, Lyme Rock rises out of the waters of Newport, Lyme Rock rises out of the waters of Newport, Lyme Rock rises out of the waters of Newport havers of the doff the definition of the down the waters of the capta there is an utter neglect to consider the there is an utter neglect to consider the value of the calf at all. The young animal in either case is considered rather a burden than otherwise, and one that is to be got rid of just as soon as the butcher will buy it. It may be well questioned if it is an established fact that the practice of taking the calf from the cow, even for the purpose of making bitter and cheese, is profitable at all. It is certain that there is a steady and remunerative demand for milch cows. Nothing sells more readily than a good Nothing sells more readily than a good milch cow. It would seem to be policy, and the city of Newport, and a solid silver teapot from the officers at Fort Adams, all bearing suitable inscriptions in testimonial of her heroism in restherefore, to raise them, and the safes way to do so, is upon the mother's milk. They may be raised by hand, and come cuing so many human beings from watery graves.

Miss Lewis is rather above medium out all right, but there are defined dangers to threaten surcess. Now one good cow will suckle two calves, if she has good pasture, and weaning the calves at three or four months old, she will not only likely make the raising of the two calves perfectly successful, but is one to interest and attract. Her she will then have a long time before style of conversation is picuant and viher during which her milk can te used for other purposes. There is no other food than can perfectly take the place vacious, and although not educated she is very intelligent. Everything about her apartments bore the evidence of of milk as food for the calf. It contains just what the system needs. Still we neatness, care and good taste. Her mother, a venerable old lady, with thick silver hair, was very talkative and disdo not suppose that anything we might say would induce those who are in the habit of substituting other foods for the coursed on matters and things, per-sonal and otherwise, at length. She inmilk to change their practice; and we formed me she had the rheumatism if do not wish to say anything to product such result. We have only called at-tention to the doubt that may reason-ably exist as to the profit of taking the her feet, and Ida insisted that it was because she had dyed her hair for so many years. She communicated the intelligence that her daughter was forty calf away from the cow. Of course we years old, at which Miss Ida evinced recognize the fact that milk is the most dight tinge of annoyance and remarked. Mother thinks she must tell every xpensive food, and we are free to ad mit that our opinion is that it is more profitable to raise the calf on artificial food. Our practice is to let the calf run with the cow for about ten days, and then put it upon skimmed with which is a second control of the calf. one my age." milk, which in a short time may be fed alternately with other suitable foods. Crushed or ground oats are the best food next to milk, and if, when feeding the skimmed milk, it be scalded, and some oatmest added, it will be excellent. And if the calf is taken from the

"Well. I don't care; it don't make any difference. I don't object to getting old."—Newport Letter. Old, But Always in Orders "Who is this man?" "The one who is rushing along, with his hat on the back of his head, and his eyes hanging out?" cow at once give it a handful of sait which acts as a purgative to cleanse the stomach, an office which the first "That is the man who warned the ervant girl the other night to shut of the water so the pipes wouldn't freeze."
"And the good girl obeyed?"
"Not exactly. She meant to, but her beau came up and she forgot all about milk of the cow performs repeating the administration of the salt for several days, and prepare its food by boiling s pint of flax-sord in five quarts of water Consequently there was a freeze Poor girl! She is very sorry. I weakening it with hay-tea until it is pretty nearly as thin as milk. Feed at tears would thaw the pipes she shed 'em by the hundred.'' the temperature of milk when first drawn from the udder. Indian meal, barley, rye and oatmeal can be added

Fashion Items.

Worth has just completed severa

ungnificent and novel robes for the

Princess of Wales, and among them is

dre s composed of cream-white satin

inchesse lace, cream velvet brocade and

Among the pretty fans carried this cason are those of a large oval shape nade of white or tinted satin, and covered with row after row of painted lace.

n the center is placed a cluster of pond

naterials, the difference observed being

inches wide in satins, with an alternate stripe equally wide dotted at intervals

with tiny clusters of embossed flowers

n natural lines. These striped fabrics

are still very frequently kilted, even for

ull-dress wear, the plain stripe showing

but I'ttle, being laid beneath the flower-brocaded one, which is fully displayed.

aist. Some are of the blouse shape,

The bodice opens surplice-fashion.

ilies mingled with fern fronds

plain pome granate velvet.

"And why does the man rush?" "He is on his way to the plumber for onsolation."
"And what will the plumber do?" "He will show the man 14,678 calls which were booked before he came in, and which must be attended to in rota-

"And will there be any swearing?" swearing and stamping and growling and blasting, but it won't be on the part of the plumber. He will preserve his serene smile through it all, the other man gets out of wind h

But she quickly added

"To his office?" "Oh, no! He will go off and buy him self an alcohol lamp, have a draggist till it for bim, and he will return home to thaw out the pipes for h'mself. can thus make a saving of several thousand dollars, saving nothing of the personal satisfaction of getting ahead of a plumber."

'And will be succeed?" "Not by a John Rogers! He will grawl under the house, scalp himself on the 'oists, till his knees with rusty nails, choke himself with the smoke, and finally crawl out and give it up.

"And wait for a thaw?" "No, sir-e-e! He won't wait for any thing. He'll skip down town for a fur Wide stripes appear to be taking high ank in the fashions of the day, the ending importing houses showing a reniture van and move into another narkable choice of them. They are ash onable in silk and satin as in other That's where his head is level. It's cheaper to move than to thaw out frozen water-pipes." — Detroit Free Press.

Stumbling Horses.

but the silks are principally in light evening tints, the woolens of darker shades. The stripes are often three The Pittsburgh Stockman, in a recent Issue, says: "Some good horses are addicted to stumbling while walking or moving in a slow trot. A well-versed veterinarian states that there are two causes that would tend to produce this faulty action; one, a general weakness Nearly all the white toilets for young be noticed in a tired horse, the other, a weakness of the exterior muscles of the waist. Some are of the blouse shape, leg, brought about by carrying too for very slender young ladies, gathered full at the throat, and also at the waist, cure, he adds, Highten the weight of The bodice opens surplice-fashion, each front show about four ounces; have showing a chemisette Russe made of the toe, of the shoe made of steel instead drinty lace or plaited lisse caught in front by a draw-string of velvet or satin rounded off about the same as it would ribbon. The Marguerite sleeves are ribbon. The Marguerite sleeves are cometimes of lace and sometimes of the dress fabric trimmed with lace frills. Often the white dress is made up over a slip of pink, blue, or manye taffeta or foulard, and trimmed with ribbons to correspond, but the perfectly white follet, with broad white satin sash and bows, is considered in more perfect. bows, is considered in more per ect taste only relieved by bright flowers placed here and there up on bodice and about no hour twice a day. . When you commence driving again omit the slow jog, either walk or send him along at a sharp trot for a mile or two, then walk Royalty flaving very recently ordered the wearing of Irish poplins has, of course, brought these neglected fabries into high fashion once again. The

- The Duke of Calvino, who was captared by brigands on the even-

around for a fog. 'That may be, plied an undaunted female, 'but won t wash,"—Philadelphia Call.

Religious Reading.

for Levis Home.

GOD KNOWS IT ALL. Hos comforting the thought That fills my soul to-day, Tho' with earth's burdens I am frau And struggle by the way, God knows it all His face in light upon me shines. And looking up I clearly trace The goodness He designs.

He knows each tear I shed,
Each wave that o'er me flows,
And where my pierced feet have bledYes, all my grief He knows. He knows each fond desire, Each wish to upward rise Above the world's defiling mire, The sin that round me lies.

He knoweth what is best,
He it to live or die;
And in His knowledge I can rest
And on His love reit.

Then in this path of life,
Where oft the tempest blows,
On battle-fields with dangers rife
May I still say "He knows."
George W. Crofts, in Chicago Inter Ocean

Sunday-School Lessons.

PIRST QUARTER-1884.

"Whatsoever a Man Soweth That Shall

He Also Reap." There are certain fundamental principles underlying the facts and relations of life which we need to keep constantly in mind. Since God said: "Let the earth britis forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth." from that day
to this every plant has yielded "fruit
after his bind." Christ re-enunciated
this great principle when He said: "A
The least verse is 1st Chrometes, chapter I, and 1st verse.
The middle book in the New Testament is 2d Thessalon ans.
The middle chapters are Romans, 13 tree is known by its fruite." gather grapes of thorns or figs of this-tles?" and broadened its application to all spiritual matters. "Whatsoever a man

soweth that shall he also reap."
Our farmers know this perfectly weil. Our farmers know this perfectly well, and are now saving up their choicest seeds for sowing in the spring. How careful are they that all germs that may—nay, that must—produce weeks, smut, blight, rust, be removed from the seed and kept out of the soil! What pains they take that in the fertilizers they apply to the soil these germs be first destroyed, lest the harvest be infirst destroyed, lest the harvest be injured. They go over their orchards it where none existed before. Father and remove all diseased trees lest the Chidlaw, of Ohio, tells of a woman in whole be infected. herds pass under review, and only sound and healthy animals are permit-

fell into stony places, but enough of it bore fruit to reward the toil of the husbandman. Nevertheless, had it all fallen by the wayside, of ill stony places or among thorns, it was still the duty of

the sower to sow the seed. "And will there be any swearing?" "In the morning sow thy seed, and "There will, my boy! There will be in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest not which shall pros-

Blessed are they that sow beside all waters." "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing.

bringing his sheaves with him. We are so much under the dominion of the senses that it is not easy for us to grasp spiritual truth as we grasp physical fact. Though we know that each seed must produce fruit after its kind in the material world, we would fain to delude ourself with the hopes that the delude ourself with the hopes that the seeds of impatience, of neglect, of disobedience, of vice that we sow will not produce their legitimate fruit. The self-indulgent parent leaves his child to grow up as he may, and hopes that somehow he will come out all right: the student slurs over his preparations, or crams for examination, or evades the rules, or tries to persuade himself that "it will be all the same a hundred years from now," as though he did his duty thoroughly and faithfully: the artisan slights his work, and says there is no wrong done; but in the day when "the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is," those who have been faithful — If there is one sin of the richer. The poor man should no more omit giving because of his poverty than an illiterate man should on more omit giving because of his poverty than an illiterate man should on more omit giving because of his poverty than an illiterate man should on more omit giving because of his poverty than an illiterate man should on more omit giving because of his poverty than an illiterate man should on more omit giving because of his poverty than an illiterate man should on more omit giving because of his poverty than an illiterate man should on more omit giving because of his poverty than an illiterate man should on more omit giving because of his poverty than an illiterate man should omit praying because of grammar. No Christian has a right to except this from his worship. — Exchange. — Ye great men, spend not all your time in building castles in the air, or houses on the sand; but set your hands and purses to the building of the porches of Bethesda! It is a shame for a rich Christian to be like a Christmas-box, that receives all, and nothing cast box, that r sort it is," those who have been faithful and diligent and conscientious in the that is more hateful than another, sure

oth that shall be also reap. "

It is a good time now at the beginning of the New Year to take again our bearings, to correct our lines, to turn bearings, to correct our lines, to turn over a new leaf, to start afresh upon over a new leaf, to start afresh upon upward courses, to winnow again the seed we sow and make sure that it is all "precious" and such as will rejoice reluctance with which one person acall "precious" and such as will rejoice us in the harvest time. By all the traditions this is a good time to cease to do evil and learn to do well, to start "I knowledges his hope that another pe son may be an honest man in spite what he himself might say if he would have the himself might afresh on high courses, to strengthen and build up ourselves in whatsoever things are pure and noble and of good report, and, laying aside every weight and every besetting sin, to run with patience the race set before us, with our eyes fixed upon the goal, and the certainty in our hearts, that at the content of the cont

The Duke of Calvino; who was captured by brigands on the evening of the sith of November in the model of Trapani; Italy, has been released by his captors on payment of a ran-som of 19,00 frames by his family, who never expected to ee him sheen released by his captors on payment of a ran-som of 19,00 frames by his family, who never expected to ee him sheen and afflicted with a devanced in age, and afflicted with a device well again, he being very obese, and a vanced in age, and afflicted with a forevous maiady. He had passed thirty-five, days with the brigands, and streage to say, the treatment he had seeing, to his friends. "The hand of the diligent shall be arrown smalady. He had passed thirty-five, days with the brigands, and received, though by no means pleasant, has had the effect of completely curing him.

—Not long ago the Atlantic cable man sent over the report that Mary Anderson, actress, was to marry the buke of Fortland, Englishman. Last night the following dispatch was received by the Associated Fress from Fortland, Ore: "The engagement of Mary Anderson to Lieutenant Dukes, of Stables, and the first of the stable of the sta the great distinction in the different classes of mankind. "Ye knew your

shouted a cow boy, as he gave his som-brero an extra s de hijch, and looked

another: "How much he has acconsilished and you remember when at school he was considered the dull scholar of the class." This power of doing is dependent somewhat upon organization, of course; so it is necessary to cultivate the more assiduously the lagging faculties. It is easier to sit and dream than to arise and do; consequently we should resolutely set to work, and when we have done so—breasted the storms, comforted the sick, cheered the poor, or brought comfort to the mourning—their comes a satisfaction to the doer, a joy of which the idle dreamer has no idea whatever. Instead of doing as much as we can, we always seem to be estias we can, we always seem to be estimating how little we can do and main-tain the respect of Gur friends and our so-cial standing; so to the few who are will-ing the burdens of life me heaped upon them with no unstinted me, sure, while the idle, only lacking the energy, live to exhaust the energies of the good and helpful. -Chicago Interior.

An Interesting Analysis.

The following analysis of the Old and New Testament will be interesting: Books in the Old Testament, 39; chapters, 929; verses, 23,214; words, 592,439; letters, 2,728,106. Books in the New Testament, 27:

Testament 35,543 times.

The same in the New Testament also

occurs 10,684 times.

The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,855 The middle book of the Old Test ament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is Job, 29.

The middle verse is 2d Chronicles, chapter 20, 17th verse.

The least verse is 1st Chronicles, chapter 1, and 1st verse.

The middle book in the New Testa-

and 14. The middle verse is Acts 17, 17th verse. The least verse is Acts 9, 35th verse. The 21st verse, chapter 1, of Ezra, has all the letters of the alphabet.

The 19th chapter of 1d Kiegs and chapter 37 of Isaiah are both alike-

Why It Sounded Sweet.

Interest in anything is quickened by sacrifice for that thing. The giving to a good cause increases love for that Their flocks and his field who declined to give money for a bell for her neighborhood church, be-cause she never liked the sound of bells, and was glad to be beyond their sound and healthy animals are permitted to live. And all this because they know that every seed will produce fruit after its kind.

bells, and was glad to be beyond them reach. At last, however, she was overpersuaded and gave five dollars, under protest. When the bell was in place, and sounded out its ringing notes, some seems to have had good seed, for when it fell into good soil it sprang up and bore fruit, flirty, sixty and a hundred fold. Part of it fell among thorns, part of it fell by the wayside, part of it confess that's the sweetest sounding bell I ever heard." "Ah!" says Father confess that's the sweetest sounding bell I ever heard." "Ah!" says Father Chidlaw, "she heard her five dollars jingle when that bell rang. That was why its sound was so sweet to her.

Gems of Thought.

-Follow after holiness; it will repay your pursuit.

-He who well and rightly considers per, this or that, or whether they shall both alike be good."

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

He who well and rightly considers his own doings is not likely to judge hardly concerning another. — Thomas a' Kempis.

Simplicity, of all things, is the

-Simplicity, of all things, is the hardest to be copied, and ease is only to be acquired with the greatest labor. -Steele.

-Unhappy is he who desires to die so long as there remains to him any sacrifice to make, one joy to create, troubles to prevent, tears to dry. -Every one should give, whether rich or poor. The cent of the strait-

performance of every obligation will find their work "abide," and receive their reward. For "whatsoever a man sow-"I know that this is not true of Mr. Asterisk," said one sharply. "I hope eyes fixed upon the goal, and the certainty in our hearts that at the end we shall receive a crown of life.—N.

Y. Tribune.

Energy

Energy

Energy is defined by one standard authority to be "the power of operating, whether excited or not," and we think the exercise of this power makes the great distinction in the different

"Sealing-wax," a stationer said, "is

and more that what we have to do we should do at once, so suddenly are our loved ones taken from us." We often say of some one: "He has fine gifts, if some one: "He has fine gifts, if say of some one: "He has fine gifts, if some one; "Ac has fine gifts, if some on